

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

SHELTON BROTHERS INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

VINUM WINE IMPORTERS &  
DISTRIBUTORS, LLC,

Defendant.

CASE NO.

COMPLAINT AND REQUEST FOR  
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

JURY DEMAND

**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. Plaintiff Shelton Brothers Inc. (hereinafter “Shelton Brothers”) brings this action for declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 *et seq.*, to obtain a judicial declaration that Shelton Brothers is not prohibited by the laws of the State of Washington from assigning distribution of the alcoholic beverage products it sells between or among two or more distributors within the Washington market; for damages for loss of profits and other harm caused by Defendant Vinum Wine Importers & Distributors, LLC’s (hereinafter “Vinum’s”) breach of contract, breach of its duty of good faith and fair dealing and interference with business expectancies; and for injunctive relief preventing Vinum from continuing its commercial disparagement of Shelton Brothers in the Washington market.

COMPLAINT AND REQUEST FOR DECLARATORY  
JUDGMENT - 1

SUMMIT LAW GROUP PLLC

315 FIFTH AVENUE SOUTH, SUITE 1000

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104-2682

Telephone: (206) 676-7000

Fax: (206) 676-7001

## II. PARTIES

2. Plaintiff Shelton Brothers is incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with a principal place of business at 205 Ware Road, Belchertown, Massachusetts.

3. Defendant Vinum is a Washington company, with a principal place of business at 1938-D Occidental Avenue South, Seattle, Washington.

## III. JURISDICTION, VENUE, AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

4. This is an action for declaratory judgment pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a), for the primary purpose of determining a question of actual controversy between the parties, and for additional relief requested herein.

5. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because there is complete diversity of citizenship between the parties and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

6. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1).

7. Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury of all issues in this matter.

## IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

### A. Background.

8. Shelton Brothers is an importer, exporter, wholesaler, and master distributor of foreign and domestic beer, cider, wine, and spirits, made by well more than one hundred small “artisanal” producers mostly located in Europe, and some in the United States and Canada.

9. Shelton Brothers holds federal Basic Permits as an importer and a wholesaler of beer and other alcoholic beverages.

10. Shelton Brothers aggregates multiple suppliers of products in order to provide small producers with wider distribution and to allow them, collectively, to bargain fairly with larger distributors than the producers could on their own.

11. Vinum is a beer, wine, and spirits wholesale distributor licensed to import and distribute alcohol in Washington.

1           12.     On or about October 2014, Shelton Brothers and Vinum tentatively agreed to form  
2 a commercial relationship for the import and distribution of alcoholic beverage products into  
3 Washington, pending the drafting and negotiation of a formal partnership agreement.

4           13.     Under the parties' interim agreement, Vinum would purchase product from Shelton  
5 Brothers on a transaction-by-transaction basis, fulfill retailer orders, invoice Shelton Brothers for  
6 the limited costs of fulfillment, and send a portion of profits to Shelton Brothers.

7           14.     At the time the parties formed their interim agreement, the parties contemplated  
8 annual purchase volumes in excess of one million dollars.

9           15.     The parties never agreed that Vinum would be the exclusive distributor for Shelton  
10 Brothers products, and never agreed that Shelton Brothers was prohibited from selling those  
11 products to any other Washington importer and distributor—a practice commonly referred to as  
12 “dualing” distribution.

13 **B.     The Present Controversy.**

14           16.     Vinum violated the parties' interim agreement in several ways, including but not  
15 limited to failing to pass on profits. Vinum stopped making required payments after  
16 approximately six months.

17           17.     Vinum inflated its figures for costs and expenses, thereby reducing the amount of  
18 actual profits it showed to Shelton Brothers for sales of Shelton Brothers products to retailers, and  
19 improperly offset payments to Shelton Brothers for substantial costs beyond those contemplated  
20 by the parties' agreement.

21           18.     Vinum's purchase performance fell and continues to fall well below the levels  
22 contemplated by the parties when they formed the interim agreement.

23               a.     In 2015, Vinum's purchases totaled \$509,871.87.

24               b.     In 2016, Vinum's purchases totaled \$321,695.84.

25               c.     In 2017 through March 17, 2017, Vinum's purchases totaled \$29,849.00.

1           19.     Vinum has consistently paid invoices late and failed to follow Shelton Brothers'  
2 invoice terms and conditions and published policies for requesting credits. Although it was given  
3 generous ninety-day payment terms, Vinum has only paid one out of thirty-five invoices timely,  
4 with an average length of payment exceeding 190 days.

5           20.     On March 17, 2017, Shelton Brothers sent Vinum a demand for payment letter for  
6 eight outstanding invoices between one and 213 days past due, totaling \$89,441.32 exclusive of  
7 interest.

8           21.     On May 23, 2017, a Vinum employee emailed Shelton Brothers, stating that the  
9 parties' arrangement was changed in 2016 and was no longer a profit sharing agreement.

10          22.     Shelton Brothers had not agreed to the purported change in the parties' interim  
11 agreement.

12          23.     In light of Vinum's untimely and declining payments, its failure to exert best  
13 competitive efforts in selling Shelton Brothers' products, and its demonstrated inability to deliver  
14 efficient and effective distribution of products throughout Washington, Shelton Brothers decided  
15 to begin dualing distribution of products, with a goal of creating its own distribution company to  
16 provide the level of service and attention to Shelton Brothers' products that Shelton Brothers  
17 expects on behalf of its suppliers.

18          24.     In a telephone conversation on or about July 2017, Shelton Brothers' President,  
19 Daniel Shelton, informed the President of Vinum, Mike De Maar, that Shelton Brothers intended  
20 to sell product to distribution companies other than Vinum in which Shelton Brothers had or  
21 would have a financial interest.

22          25.     In an August 28, 2017, phone call between Mr. De Maar and Christian Gregory, a  
23 Shelton Brothers employee, Mr. De Maar threatened action against Shelton Brothers if Shelton  
24 Brothers did not refrain from dualing, including that Shelton Brothers would be liable for  
25 unspecified damages between three and fifteen times Vinum's annual gross profits.  
26

1           26.     Mr. De Maar also stated that if Shelton Brothers would not agree to sell its products  
2 solely to Vinum for the purpose of distribution in Washington, Vinum would pursue legal action  
3 to prevent Shelton Brothers from selling its products to any other licensed Washington distributor.

4           27.     After the August 28 phone call, Shelton Brothers discovered that Vinum has a  
5 policy of limiting or “capping” purchases of products from Shelton Brothers to \$20,000 per  
6 month. Shelton Brothers believes this is because Vinum lacks the financial resources to purchase  
7 Shelton Brothers’ products costing more than the capped amount.

8           28.     Shelton Brothers believes, based upon its history of sales in Washington, and the  
9 experience and market research of Shelton Brothers’ representatives in Washington, that sales of  
10 Shelton Brothers’ products to Washington distributors would otherwise be far in excess of  
11 Vinum’s monthly cap on purchases.

12           29.     At least one order from a Washington retailer was refused due to Vinum’s cap on  
13 purchases.

14           30.     Vinum and/or its employees or agents have represented to Washington retailers and  
15 consumers that Shelton Brothers is unreasonably refusing to sell products to Vinum and creating  
16 supply constraints.

17           31.     Vinum has falsely communicated to Shelton Brothers that the Revised Code of  
18 Washington, at Ch. 19.126.010 *et seq.* prohibits Shelton Brothers from dualing distribution of  
19 products, and that if Shelton Brothers continues dual distribution, Vinum is entitled to damages  
20 exceeding \$75,000.

21           32.     If Shelton Brothers is compelled to sell products exclusively to Vinum, and therefor  
22 prevented from selling products to other licensed Washington wholesale importers and  
23 distributors, its losses will exceed \$75,000.

**V. CAUSES OF ACTION**

**COUNT I**

**For Declaration That Shelton Brothers' Is Not Prohibited by RCW  
19.126.010 *et seq.* From Dualing Distribution**

33. Shelton Brothers re-alleges the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 32 of the Complaint by reference as though fully set forth herein.

34. An actual controversy presently exists between Shelton Brothers and Vinum regarding the permissibility of Shelton Brothers' dualing distribution in the State of Washington.

35. The controversy is directly related to and possibly determinative of Shelton Brothers' commercial success in the Washington market and is of sufficient immediacy and magnitude to justify the issuance of a declaratory judgment.

36. The issuance of declaratory relief by this Court will terminate some or all of the existing controversy between the parties.

37. The parties entered into an interim agreement in or about October 2014.

38. The interim agreement was not exclusive and did not prohibit Shelton Brothers from dualing distribution.

39. Nothing in RCW 19.126.010 *et seq.* prevents Shelton Brothers from dualing distribution.

40. Accordingly, Shelton Brothers is entitled to a declaration that it is not prohibited from dualing distribution.

**COUNT II**

**Breach of Contract**

41. Shelton Brothers re-alleges the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 40 of the Complaint by reference as though fully set forth herein.

42. In or about October 2014, the parties entered into the interim agreement.









1 E. Awarding Shelton Brothers recovery of damages, punitive damages, costs, and  
2 reasonable attorneys' fees.

3 F. Enjoining Vinum from its false and wrongful commercial disparagement of Shelton  
4 Brothers in its representations to Washington retailers or consumers.

5 G. Granting such additional relief as the Court deems proper and just.

6 DATED this 13th day of September, 2017.

7 Respectfully submitted,

8 SUMMIT LAW GROUP PLLC  
9 Attorneys for Plaintiff Shelton Brothers Inc.

10 By s/ Philip S. McCune  
11 Philip S. McCune, WSBA #21081  
12 *philm@summitlaw.com*  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26